

"Gentlemen, look at this evidence!"

You could not ask for more intelligent and trustworthy witnesses than these well-known people who have come forward of their own free will, to testify in public that they have taken Sanatogen—that it did really benefit their health—and that it specially benefited their nerves.

Weigh their evidence well, gentlemen! And remember that I can also produce over 16,000 original letters, signed by responsible practising physicians, who commend Sanatogen because of the excellent results which they have obtained from it in cases of nervous exhaustion, brain-fag, sleeplessness, depression, lassitude, anæmia, digestive disorders, dysentery, and various wasting diseases.

But, gentlemen, I will not ask you to base your final verdict even upon this evidence. I will ask you to give your evidence upon the evidence of your own senses—to let your own bodies tell you whether Sanatogen is a true health-giver.

In one word, gentlemen, I will ask you to **Try Sanatogen Yourself!**

Try a bottle of Sanatogen to-day! It is sold by all Chemists. And write for a Free Copy of "The Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the well-known Medical Author. This interesting book tells you all about Sanatogen and also contains a great deal of valuable advice on health topics. Write at once, mentioning this paper, to the manufacturers of Sanatogen, Messrs. A. Wulff & Co., 6, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai.



Dr. C. W. SALMON, the well-known Medical Author:
"Sanatogen is a specially adapted food that has solved the problem of giving phosphorus in such a way that the nervous system can make full use of it."
C. W. Salmon

Sir LUKES WHITE, M.P.:
"My experience of Sanatogen confirms the medical authorities; there is no better food for the nerves which are so easily exhausted, but there is no more than one occasion does not fail."
L. White

Mr. MARSHALL HALL, the eminent M.C.:
"I think it only right to say that I have tried Sanatogen, and find it to be a most excellent food."
Marshall Hall

V. F. SERRANO, Bishop of Iruya and Vicar Apostolic of Iquitos, Peru:
"Sanatogen has cured me of an abdominal attack of dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having lost all strength and vitality. I am now as healthy as a horse and I can do my work without any further delay."
V. F. Serrano

Mr. SHERREY THOMAS, Editor of "Capital," Canada:
"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me to my full vigour."
Sherrey Thomas

THE REV. FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN:
"Sanatogen produces when you are run down to pick you up. It does so."
Father Vaughan

Mr. HALL CARR, the Dramatist:
"My experience of Sanatogen has been that it is a tonic nerve food in no more than one occasion does not fail."
Hall Carr

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DROMAY:
"I have used Sanatogen every now and then, under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."
Archbishop of Dromay

SIR WILLIAM DILL, M.P.:
"I have used Sanatogen in many cases, and it has been of great service to me in many cases."
William Dill

LEAS & PERRINS
The bottle and the label are often counterfeited—and so are the contents.
The imitations are handed to people who call for "Worcestershire Sauce." The genuine is handed to those who call distinctly for "Leas & Perrins."
The white writing on the Red Label:
Leas & Perrins
Worcestershire Sauce.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME
The Overland China Mail
FULL REPORTS.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at home.
Price \$14 per annum, including postage. THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY. 3/6, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6.
KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIVES.
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON

MR. HARCOURT ON THE COLONIES.

(Continued from page 1.)
THE PROBLEM OF NON-RESISTANCE.
Certain of the West Indian Islands had for many years suffered under a grievance of non-resistance. The unscrupulous had sometimes resorted to them as "Crown Colonies," and so seemed to class them with such upstart and insignificant islands as Cayman (laughter and cheers)—which to-day was not dissatisfied with its classification. (Hear, hear.) But few things in this world carried with them so much insignificant discomfort as grievances over titles or precedence. (Laughter.) They had, therefore, all racked their brains to arrive at a correct and grammatical description. The results of their efforts would appear in future issues of the Colonial Office List, and in future the West Indies will be known by the short and descriptive title of "Colonies not possessing responsible Government." (Great laughter.) He hoped the solution would be satisfactory; and if they wanted a "pet" name, like "Allice the Short," they would have to invent it for themselves. (Laughter.)
One of the interesting and valuable developments of last year had been the establishment of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, under the Directorship of Mr. Guy Marshall. They were fortunate in having secured Lord Cromer as the Chairman of its managing Committee, and with the contributions of received from all Colonies—self-governing and otherwise—and through its publication of the "Review of Applied Entomology," he believed it would render great service to what he might call the preventive medicine of the Imperial flora. (Hear, hear.) The problems of tropical disease had always had for him a theoretical and for the members of the Corona Club a practical interest. (Hear, hear.) The increase in the death-rate amongst officials on both parts of Africa was very comforting. In East Africa the statistics did not extend far backwards; but the death-rate there, which was 18 per 1,000 in 1911, fell to nine per 1,000 in 1912. (Hear, hear.) In West Africa the official death-rate in 1890 was 90 per 1,000; to-day it had been reduced to 12. (Cheers.) It was not necessary for him to say what meant in hope and confidence to the young recruits of the family of the older officials. (Cheers.)
It should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the splendid efforts which had been made for the last 18 months by Mr. Austin Chamberlain on

behalf of the London School of Tropical Medicine (cheers)—which had resulted in a fund of no less than 200,000, an amount which he hoped might even yet be increased. (Hear, hear.) That and the Liverpool School were the seed beds from which sprang the splendid crop of arduous and intrepid inquiries who solved our problems and saved our people. (Cheers.) For the moment the most insoluble, or the most difficult of them, was that of sleeping sickness; but inquiries were everywhere being relentlessly pursued. In Uganda, Dr. Doherty, Mr. Robertson, and Dr. Carpenter had been hard at work. The latter was so zealous of himself in the cause of science that he (the Colonial Secretary) heard, with official reproduction and personal admiration—that Dr. Carpenter had been living out in the infected Sudd Islands inviting Glossina palpalis to feed on and infect him. Many of them were doubtless one of the terrors of the world as to whether the wild fauna, the so-called big game of Africa was the carrier and live host of the trypanosome. Those who held that theory strongly were insistent that he should wipe the fauna of tropical Africa off the map and out of the natural history books. They were probably unaware of the fact that Africa or the fauna of the fauna. (Laughter.) But the question seemed to him too large and too serious a one for the sole decision of a single individual, so he was calling a committee to his aid, which he hoped would be representative of all that was best in the world of science and natural history, and he had been fortunate enough to secure Mr. Alfred Lyttelton as its chairman. (Hear, hear.) They might express a decided opinion on which he might feel himself able to act, or they might recommend some tentative experiments which, subject to financial considerations, he should endeavour to adopt. But at least he hoped they should make some nearer approach to an authoritative solution.

One additional service he was now able to render to those who had become the victims of tropical disease. With the warm co-operation of Mr. Lionel Bax, now the Secretary to the Office of Works, and always a good friend to the Colonies, he had been able to arrange, with the gracious assent of the King, that in future the Convalescent Hospital at Osborne—once the residence of Queen Victoria and now devoted to the invalids of our Naval and Military Forces—should in future be thrown equally open to those in our Indian and Colonial Civil Services who had suffered from their exposure to tropical climates and disease. (Cheers.) He believed that the boon would be warmly welcomed; that it would be a great alleviation in many hard cases; and that it would be received with fitting gratitude to the Sovereign, by whose assent it was alone procured. (Cheers.) There was one other interesting announcement that he was able to make, and it was that from henceforth the Colonial Office would take over from the Foreign Office the government and administration of Zanzibar and Pemba. They were so closely connected with the East African Protectorate that the arrangement seemed to be both economic and convenient. (Cheers.)

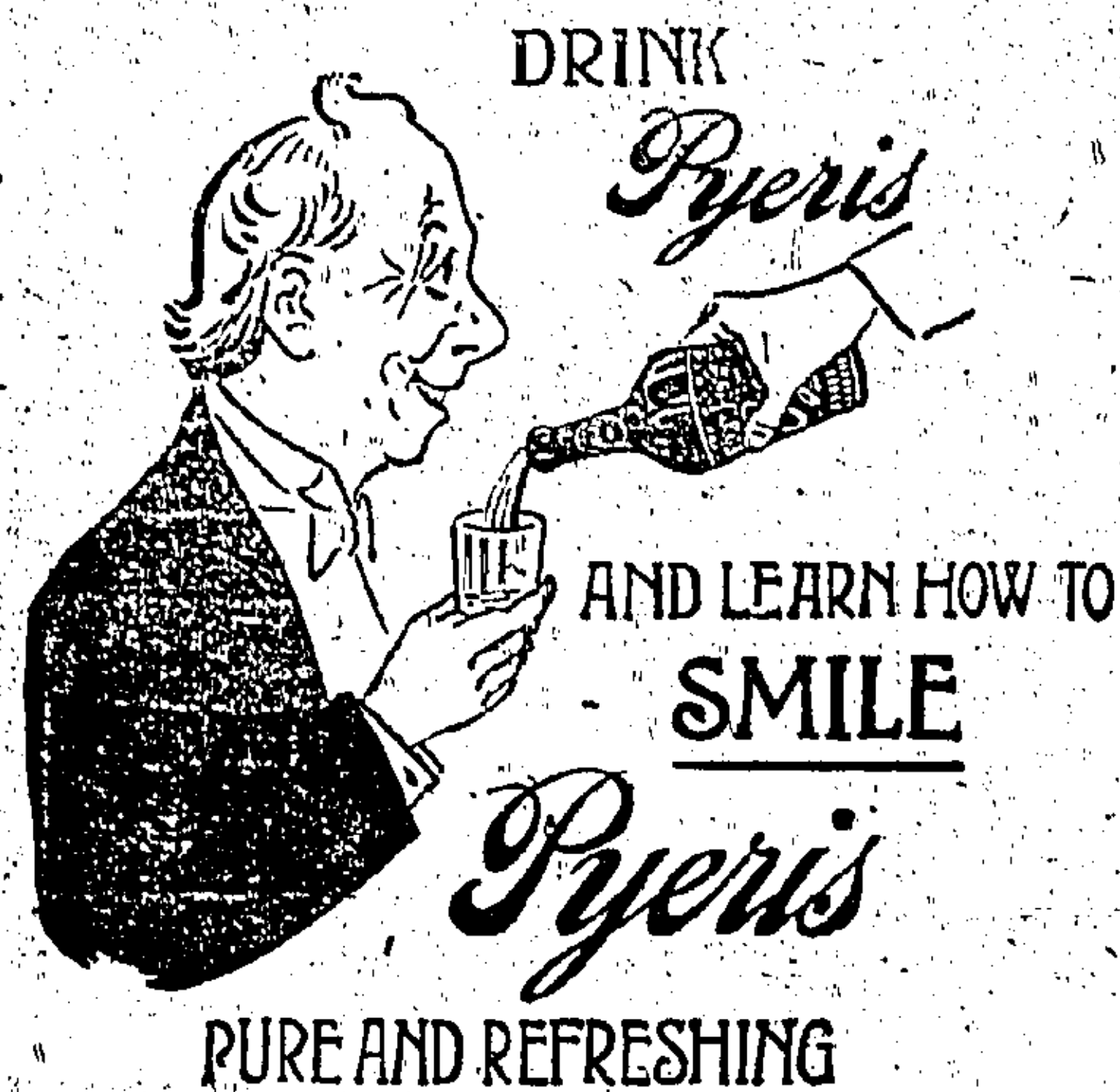
REMBRANDT RECORD.

£40,000 FOR THE "BATHSHEBA."
PARIS, June 9.
The Georges Petit Gallery presented this afternoon an unusually interesting spectacle, for evidently the dealers and private collectors of the whole civilised world were present in person or by proxy to take part in the sale of the treasures of the Steingracht collection. Only 87 pictures were offered to day, but these included the famous Rembrandt and the Hobbema.
When the turn of that wonderful "Bathsheba" came there was an instant hush to hear it valued at £32,000. The bidding was started at £8,000, and the picture was fought for inch by inch by a large group of would-be buyers until it reached the culminating point of a million francs (£40,000). At this moment there was a dramatic pause, and the great work was knocked down to the last bidder. There was a burst of applause, and a voice called for the name of the buyer. It was given at once, "Messrs. Luven, of London." This is the first time that the sum of a million francs has been given for a picture in the whole sale in France.
After this excitement, bidding was quiet, and the prices continued high. Hobbema's "Two Mills" was run up to £11,440, and Adrian Brouwer's "Coffee House" reached £17,000. The singularly beautiful "Marshall Cary," by Gerard Ter Borch, fetched £12,200, and Jan Steen's "Starry Company" £18,000. Paul Potter's "Cows in Pasture" was sold for £24,000, and Jan Steen's "Sick Girl" for £25,800. The total sum fetched in this first day's sale amounted to £1,250,000, a wonderful day's work indeed. We may expect similar high prices next week when the two-day pictures of the Von Noma collection of Budapest are sold.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Quoted on Thursday, July 10th, 1918.
At 200 cents per Dollar American.

Butcher Meat			肉食		
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung P's	lb	18	肩肉	以	斤
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	...	16	鹹牛肉
" Roast—Shiu	...	18	燒牛肉
" Breast—Nagu Lam	...	12	牛肉
" Soup—Tong Yuk	...	15	牛肉
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	...	18	牛肉
Sirloin Colom—Ngau Lam		
" Sausages—Ngau Chang	...	20	牛腸
Bullock's Brains—Know	per set	10	牛腦
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each	10	牛舌
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	...	16	鹹牛肉
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Sirloin Colom—Ngau Lam		
" Sausages—Ngau Chang	...	20	牛腸
Bullock's Brains—Know	per set	10	牛腦
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each	10	牛舌
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	...	16	鹹牛肉
" Roast—Shiu	...	18	燒牛肉
" Breast—Nagu Lam	...	12	牛肉
" Soup—Tong Yuk	...	15	牛肉
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	...	18	牛肉
Sirloin Colom—Ngau Lam		</	



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THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,
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Hong Kong, July 20, 1913.

that the successful termination of the war is due directly to that. They declare that the division should be made on the basis of the losses suffered for the common cause. The Bulgars do not find such a solution satisfactory to themselves, and the controversy is again to be submitted to Russia for arbitration. The Greeks, too, have some differences with Bulgaria concerning Salonika. All that is very disappointing to some Slav newspapers, which built castles on the Balkan Alliance and predicted a dire fate to Austria and the whole Teutonic race. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) thus sizes up the situation: "Any one who has been reading Serbian newspapers attentively can not help noticing that some portions of the Serbian people have long and persistently considered the possibility of an armed conflict with the ally of yesterday. They reason thus: The Greeks have claims against the Bulgars; the Serbs, too, have some claims against the Bulgars. If the Serbs and the Greeks should combine, they would drive the Bulgar from Lake Ochrida and would easily divide between the two of them those territories which, according to the original treaty, it would be necessary to apportion among the three conquerors."

A second Serbo-Bulgarian war would be a disgusting spectacle, and there is no desire even to speak of it. But once the word has been uttered, public opinion has expressed itself on the subject. The affair appears to us in this light: On the one hand, we have no serious faith in the longevity and the firmness of the Serbo-Greek understanding, which will form the basis of the war above referred to, and in the existence of which we do not believe. In Serbia entering upon a struggle with Bulgaria, she has evidently, decided upon such a step for the sake of some great, absolutely vital interest of state. What can that interest be? Only one thing—the right of a free outlet to the sea. It is obvious that for the sake of acquiring Valonia, Ochrida, or even Monastir itself, it will not pay to ruin such a great and promising thing as the Balkan Alliance. The above-mentioned places are provincial Turkish towns, and the fate of Serbia can not be radically changed by the acquisition of them. Summing up, in a few words, we can say: It may pay Serbia to risk a war for Salonika, but not for Monastir. And once we recognise this thesis as correct, we are compelled to make from it a logical deduction: the Greco-Serbian alliance can not be lasting, because the Greeks can not satisfy the fundamental Serbian demand which may cause the Serbo-Bulgarian war. The Greeks are in great difficulties with the Bulgars over Salonika. Can it be sensibly supposed that after a second war, having conquered not only the Turks but also the Bulgars, the Greeks will voluntarily reduce their demands and cede to the Serbs the same Salonika which they are unwilling to give to the Bulgarians now? Thus we finally come to the conclusion that the Serbo-Greek alliance, from the standpoint of the only important Serbian interest, would be based not on solidarity, but on a contradiction, because both allies would claim Salonika. From the standpoint of the Greeks such a treaty would not be based on anything real, because on the day the Bulgars agree to give Salonika to the Greeks, King Constantine will have no cause for war. The Serbo-Greek alliance thus seems to be a fictitious quantity. It would expose Serbia to dangers, which it would be highly imprudent to overlook. There are rumors about about advances Austria is making to Bulgaria. The Austrian diplomats will prove themselves little children if they do not grasp with both hands the case of killing two hares with one shot, and will secure in this way the final liquidation of the Serbian Government, for the Serbs can oppose the powerful Hungary monarchy only so long as the Bulgars protect their rear. On the day a political alliance is concluded between Vienna and Sofia, Bulgaria will be stricken off the list of the living. On the other hand, entering into an understanding with the Bulgars, the Austrians will indirectly prepare the fall of the Sofia Government, the last bulwark of the Slavs in the Balkans. For Austria, having swallowed a considerable part of Serbia and having moved up close to the Bulgarian borders, will form such a centre of attraction as will destroy Bulgarian independence within ten years. It may be considered absolutely probable that the Austrians will pay any price to be allowed to respond to the Greek-Serbian understanding by an Austro-Bulgarian alliance. Is that what they want at Belgrade?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer *Soang Bee* has gone into Kowloon Docks for her annual overhaul.

A case of plague is reported from Sui Wan Ho, this being the only one on today's list.

Torpedo boat D37 in command of Lieut. and Commander D. B. Nicol arrived from the West River yesterday.

The commander of the s.s. *Yat Sing* has reported to the police that while the ship was lying at the buoy his cabin was entered and clothing and money valued at \$130 was stolen.

The local agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company states that he is in receipt of a cable from their Yokohama agency advising that the s.s. "Manchuria," with the United States mail, left Yokohama on Tuesday, July 15th, for Hongkong, via Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila.

When Inspector McHardy, of No. 2 Police Station, warned a Chinese about an obstruction he was causing, the man told him to have a drink, apparently with the object of settling the matter. This morning at the Police Court Mr. Hazeland fined the benevolent Chinese \$7.

On Monday evening a serious motor accident occurred on the Shaukiwan Road near the Belle Vue Hotel. Mr. Mody's motor car, in which were Mr. Mody and two children, collided with a tram car at a very narrow part of the road, but though the motor was badly damaged fortunately no personal injury resulted.

The local agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Royal Mail Steamship Line states that their Yokohama Office is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. "Empress of India" sent on Monday, the vessel was 750 miles from Yokohama advising all well and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 18th July, leaving Yokohama again at 7 p.m. the same day.

The Bandmann Company last night concluded a very successful visit to Hongkong by giving a Vaudeville entertainment. With the exception of Mr. Coyne all the principals took part and the programme was a very attractive one. All performed excellently and the evening was a particularly favourable impression by her "turns," which were very cleverly performed. Miss May Glenn was as charming as ever and sang beautifully. There was a fairly large audience and the performance was greatly enjoyed.

THE SOTTO CASE.

Further Argument at the Magistracy.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, continued his address to the Bench in the matter of the application which he is making for the extradition to the Philippine Islands of *Vicente Sotto* on a charge of abduction.

Mr. Theodore Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, watched the case on behalf of the U.S.A. Government, and Mr. G. K. Hall, British Counsel, defended.

Mr. Hodgson dealt this afternoon with the argument of the defence that the Philippine Islands are outside the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, inasmuch as the Philippines were not citizens of the United States. Article 14 of the Amendment of the Constitution reads: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside."

From the word "and" it was obvious, that because the Philippines were not citizens of the United States it did not put the Philippines outside the jurisdiction of the United States, nor did it preclude the Philippines from being under the jurisdiction of the United States, although not citizens.

Later Mr. Brutton observed: "It is coming to the same as in the habeas corpus case; we are not getting the assistance we are entitled to."

Mr. Hodgson: Please, Mr. Brutton; I have allowed you everything I possibly could.

Mr. Brutton: You would not let me have 9, Peters.

Mr. Hodgson: We are required to get up a long list for the Crown, and I want all these books at my hand. If Mr. Brutton sends me a list over he can have whatever he wants. I defy my friend to state any single Act or volume I have been asked for that he has not been able to get.

Mr. Brutton: I have sent over a list of cases I wanted.

Mr. Hodgson: You have received everything.

Mr. Brutton replied somewhat excitedly that he had never had one.

Mr. Hodgson: It is just like Mr. Brutton when he is beaten on a point.

Mr. Brutton (hoastily): I am not beaten.

Mr. Hodgson was still addressing the court when we went to press, upon the point as to the authenticity of the documents in the case, contending that they were quite in order.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, damp food, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

A MAD CHINESEMAN'S ESCAPE.

Yesterday afternoon thousands of people were attracted to a spot several hundred yards to the west of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's premises, Bay View, by the news that had quickly spread that a Chinese was entombed amidst several large boulders and in such a peculiar position that all efforts to remove him had up till then been unsuccessful.

The news proved to be true, the information being first given to the Police by some Chinese who happened to have heard the unfortunate man's cries.

The man, it was found, had crept through a hole, which could only admit a person of very slight build, and only then, by an effort. The interior of this extraordinary place was so dark that it was difficult to understand how far the man actually was from the surface. Judging, however, by the sound of his voice, he was probably some six feet away. To extricate him proved a very formidable problem, as the more difficult the man's apparent reluctance to assist in his rescue. The police, realizing that their unaided efforts would be unavailing, obtained the services of several men.

The Chinese Superintendent of Police, and Dr. McKenney of Victoria Quay, were also present. Everything possible was done. Dr. McKenney actually getting far enough through the small aperture to render some assistance to the entombed man whose position, however, baffled every effort of his would-be rescuers. Occasionally the man shouted out, but he was difficult to understand as he did not speak Chinese. Several Chinese attempted to converse with him, and ultimately it was discovered that he was a native of Swatow. He was understood to say that he wanted "to be a spirit" and that he was anxious to die.

As the efforts of the police, the firemen and a whole host of other helpers were unavailing, recourse was next had to the military, and soon the whole of 88 Company, R.G.A., commanded by Captain Cunningham, was on the scene. All sorts of devices were tried, and ultimately a rope was attached to the man's body or appeared to be attached to it, but so unwilling was the man to leave his cavern that nothing could be done to save him. The rope was then abandoned, and it was too risky to attempt blasting and the removal, which would have required an almost superhuman effort of a host of men of the bulldozer kind, was obvious, have disengaged other boulders in close proximity with disastrous results.

It seemed that the man was doomed to a slow death, unless he would assist in his rescue towards evening, thousands of Chinese and a number of Europeans were attracted to the place, and so vast became the crowds that ultimately the police considerably restricted the number eager to see the place where the unfortunate fellow was. At the place several Europeans stood having done all in their power. The task had been too much for all the efforts of the large number of willing workers.

It was apparent that the man would spend the night in his unpleasant quarters. He, however, did not seem to be disturbed or anxious about his fate, having refused all food offered him. He, however, gladly accepted some water.

All sorts of ridiculous rumours were often about the place, but the facts are simple. A glance at the aperture between the boulders at once suffices to show that a person of slight build could squeeze himself through it, though, doubtless, it would be much more difficult to get back again, owing to the altered position. In fact unless considerably aided it would be practically impossible, no matter how eager the entombed person might be. This is obviously one way in which the man did get in, and that, in a determinedly squeezing himself through the aperture. It was clearly the voluntary action of a person who was apparently demoralized.

The unfortunate man remained between the huge boulders all night, but early this morning, his rescue was at last effected by several of the P.W.D. staff and some of the men from the U.S. Wilmington.

The man was at once sent to hospital, as he is apparently a madman. He is stated to be about fifty years old.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. Major-General F. J. Kelly, C.B., is expected to arrive on the 24th instant to take over the command of the troops in South China from H. E. Major-General Anderson.

His Excellency, Major-General Anderson, C.B., was the guest of the officers of the garrison at a farewell dinner given last evening at the Hongkong Hotel. H. E. the Governor was present.

The Rev. Brother Christian Director of St. Joseph's College, who is leaving for New York on the P.M. liner *Siberia* on Friday, is to be entertained by the students and staff at a farewell dinner this evening. His Ladyship Bishop Edmond will provide and present an address and souvenir from past and present students.

CHOLERA AT TAI O.

MANY DEATHS.

During the past few days a severe outbreak of cholera occurred at the fishing village of Tai O, on Lantau Island, and many deaths have resulted.

Mr. G. R. Sayer, assistant District Officer of the southern district, went over to the island on Monday to make inquiries into the probable cause of the outbreak, and it is understood that the water supply is suspected. The use of the village water has been stopped, and a supply is being sent from Hongkong by boat.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SANITARY BOARD.

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL'S ROWAYS.

Mr. D. Trautman, President of the Sanitary Board, was in the chair at the fortnightly meeting yesterday afternoon, other members present being Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Hon. Mr. E. R. Halliday, Hon. Mr. E. A. Rawth, Colonel Younan, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. F. B. L. Dawley, Mr. Ng Hon. Tse, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL'S APPEAL POWERS.

Mr. Bowley, pursuant to notice, moved, "That the Board request the Governor-in-Council in the event of an appeal from the Board under Section 205 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, before hearing the appeal to communicate the grounds of such appeal to the Board for consideration and report." He said since 1875 the Sanitary Board has been entrusted with various powers and discretions in matters relating to the Colony, including such important matters as the food supply, the prevention and control of epidemics, the promotion of healthy dwellings and scavenging and conservancy. Until 1903 the exercise by the Board of its powers was uncontrolled, but in that year the right to appeal to the Governor-in-Council was granted to persons aggrieved by the action of the Board, and this right was amplified and the procedure of appeal prescribed in 1908. Section 293 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance deals with this right of appeal, and it is clear that the Governor-in-Council, acting under that Section, is acting not in an administrative but in a judicial capacity. It is inconceivable that any judicial appeal to a British tribunal should be conducted in camera or ex parte; both sides of the case should be laid before the tribunal, which, after hearing all the arguments and evidence brought before it, should proceed to decide the question judicially. These seem to be fairly obvious propositions, and I imagined until recently, that the procedure indicated was followed on the rare occasions of appeals from this Board. But a few weeks ago this Board, in the exercise of its discretion, refused to grant permission for the erection of a structure which required the joint consent of the Board and the Governor-in-Council, and the refusal was duly communicated to the applicant. Nothing more was heard of the matter until a letter from the Clerk of Councils was laid before the Board, stating that the application had been granted by the Governor-in-Council. I queried the legality of this act, as no intimation was given to the Board that any appeal had been made: in fact on the papers laid before us it appeared that the Board had been absolutely ignored. In order to be sure of my facts I asked if the Board's refusal had been communicated to the Governor-in-Council, and if so under what authority and on what grounds the latter had reversed it. The answers I received were "Yes" and "Sec. 265," and I was told that there was no information as to the grounds on which the Governor-in-Council had acted. The particular instance was a matter of very slight importance, and I have no fault to find with the ultimate result in that case, but the mode of procedure seemed to me to establish a precedent, which might be followed in a matter of paramount importance to the taxpayers. I therefore gave notice of the motion now before you.

After standing in the notice I was informed by the President that the fact of the appeal had been communicated to him and that he had reported to the Governor-in-Council upon it. "I was glad to hear it, but it does not affect the principle for which I am contending; namely, that when an appeal from the Board is taken, the Board should know the grounds of the appeal and have an opportunity of supporting or explaining its action to the appellate tribunal before the latter gives its decision. It is a matter of the right of the Board to be heard, and the President is only the mouthpiece of the Board and should consult the Board before communicating with the Governor-in-Council. What I ask for is very simple; the second paragraph of Section 255 provides that the applicant should state the grounds of his appeal in writing, and that the Clerk of Councils should give him 7 days' notice of the hearing of the appeal. The next paragraph requires the Clerk of Councils to furnish the applicant with a copy of the evidence and documents submitted by the respondent for the consideration of the Governor-in-Council. This shows that there must be a respondent, and the only possible respondent is the Board, who must submit their evidence and documents to the Governor-in-Council. It is practically no trouble for the Clerk of Councils to transmit a copy of the grounds of appeal forward by the applicant, and the applicant could be dealt with by the Board at its next fortnightly meeting and its report forwarded to the appellant, so that no delay or hardship would be inflicted on the latter. I may be said that this is an unnecessary circumlocution, as the members of the Board are also on the Executive Council; but they are not there as representatives of the Board, they may even have been in a minority at the Board, or they may be absent either from the Board's meeting or from the Council meeting of which the matter is considered. It is only after a reference to the Board as such that the Governor-in-Council can be sure that all the facts and arguments bearing on the question at issue have been fully laid before him, and that is the sole object of my motion. I do not for a moment suggest that this Board should seek to review or upset any decision of the Executive Council; all I claim is that the Board should have the opportunity, as it has the right of, of laying its side of the case before the tribunal which is empowered to decide the matter."

Mr. Ng Hon. Tse, seconded, and the resolution was carried.

A return of the analyses made under the Food and Drugs Ordinance during the quarter ended June 30 showed that one sample of milk taken was found to be adulterated.

Dr. Fitzwilliams mentioned that the H.D. gave the name of the vendor of the adulterated milk. It is his opinion that all such should be made public in order to stop the practice.

The President said the deficiency in milk sold other than milk (4) was only 4 per cent. The percentage of milk fat was above the requirements of the law of 1910; it would be unfair to make the name public. Mr. Chan Kai Ming agreed with Dr. Fitzwilliams that the name of the shop where the milk was obtained should be made public in English and Chinese. Analyses of milk should also be made as often as possible.

Dr. Fitzwilliams stood to his former argument, with regard to all adulterations under the Food and Drugs Ordinance. He had always held, and had tried to get support from the Board, that in the case of adulteration of drink, where a conviction had been secured it should be framed and hung up in the bar in which the drink was sold and in every trial bar and canteen in the Colony. He thought the same should apply to milk as well. This was a far better way of stopping adulteration than by a small fine, especially if it was known that the publication was to remain on the wall for six months.

The President—Is it proposed that a vendor of milk should put his prosecution up in his own shop?

Dr. Fitzwilliams—Yes.

The President—Then he would close up his shop instantly. In the last prosecution of the kind the business was closed, and the man might start again and not be discovered. In this case the adulteration was small. I do not think it sufficient to go to Court, and I think it would be very unfair to expose a man's business to damage if we did not take him to Court.

Mr. Bowley quite agreed with Dr. Fitzwilliams that when a conviction has been obtained for the adulteration of food, the conviction should certainly be made public. But if an unpurged charge were made public it so much to him more likely that they would incur some liability.

Dr. Fitzwilliams said he only brought this matter up because there had been a question of the "doping" of milk, but of other drink in the Colony, and it was an opportune time to make use of this paper. The paper was laid on the table.

Mr. Bowley moved that the Board should be empowered to request the Governor-in-Council to communicate the grounds of such appeal to the Board for consideration and report.

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SHIPPING

PANINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the
DATE named—

PORTS	STAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ	NANKIN	about 25th July	Freight and Passengers
YOKOHAMA			
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	17th July	Freight and Passengers
LONDON, via UVAL FORD	CHINA	19th July	Freight and Passengers
LONDON & ANTWERP	SARDINIA	23rd July	Freight and Passengers

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.VIA VANCOUVER AND
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AND QUEBEC
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER	FOR LIVERPOOL
From Hongkong	From Quebec
EMPEROR OF INDIA, Wed. July 30	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN, Thurs. Aug. 7
EMPEROR OF ASIA, Wed. Aug. 13	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN, Thurs. Aug. 28
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, Wed. Aug. 27	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN, Thurs. Sept. 5
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, Wed. Sept. 10	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN, Thurs. Sept. 26

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 12.00 Noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are now quadruple screw 20 knot turbine steamers of 16800 tons gross—the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

All steamers of the Company's Pacific fleet and passenger service of the Atlantic fleet are equipped with the latest wireless apparatus.

Each vessel is fitted with a Mail Express Cabin and a Cabin for the use of the "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" and "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG TO LONDON:
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" First Class throughout—£71 10.
"EMPEROR OF ASIA" Meals and sleeping car included £71 10.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" via Canadian Atlantic Port £25.
"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" via Canadian Atlantic Port £25.
"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" via Canadian Atlantic Port £25.
"EMPEROR OF ASIA" via Canadian Atlantic Port £25.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" via Canadian Atlantic Port £25.
"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" via Canadian Atlantic Port £25.

Through and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

Fares for the "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" and "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" are granted to Missionaries, Clergymen of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan.

Through Passengers are allowed "Stop Over" privileges at the various points of interest on route.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
R. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STAMERS	DATE
MARSHALLS, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID	KAGA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 10th July, at Daylight.
	ATSUTA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, & SAN FRANCISCO	SANUKI MARU	TUESDAY, 29th July, at 4 p.m.
STONEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TONGAREVA, and BRISBANE	INABA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 30th July, at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug. at Noon.

KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU	WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA	HIRIN MARU	MONDAY, 21st July
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO	BAWACHI MARU	MONDAY, 21st July
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ (SHINKYO MARU) AND YOKOHAMA	SHINKYO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 10th July.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	WEDNESDAY, 30th July, at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd Class) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS
COMMENCING 1st JUNE, ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Yokohama Return	Kobe Return	Moji Return	Nagasaki Return
1st class \$135	\$122	\$108	\$95.
2nd class \$81	\$75	\$65	\$57.

With option of Rail between Steamer's calling Ports in Japan.
For further information apply to
E. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Telephone No. 292.

"HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY"
BY H. L. O. GARRETT.Being a record of a series of articles that appeared in the
"CHINA MAIL"

Price 50 cents.

SHIPPING

THE BIG 4 OF THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MONGOLIA	MANCHURIA	KOREA	SIBERIA
17,000 tons, twin screws.	17,000 tons, twin screws.	17,000 tons, twin screws.	17,000 tons, twin screws.
Also 11,000 tons, China, 10,000 tons, and 9,000 tons.			

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

Light, Fast, Swimming Tank, Band, Cuisine Games, Amusement, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service and Bilge Keels.

SIBERIA	CHINA	MANCHURIA	KOREA
18,000 tons, starting	18,000 tons, starting	18,000 tons, starting	18,000 tons, starting
FRIDAY, 18th July, at 1 p.m.	TUESDAY, 18th Aug. at 1 p.m.	SATURDAY, 23rd Aug. at 1 p.m.	SATURDAY, 23rd Sept. at 1 p.m.

Intermediate Steamers.

Passengers holding through tickets have the privilege of travelling by train between Kobe and Yokohama.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

FROM HONGKONG. Arrive Manila. Leave Manila. Due Hongkong.

July 22	July 22	July 22	July 22
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LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

O. H. RITTER, Acting Agent.

Panama-Pacific International Exposition—San Francisco—1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

OHIO MARU, SHINKYO MARU & TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 Knots. Displacement 22,000 Tons.

AND THE TWIN SCREW S.S. NIPPON MARU & HONGKONG

MARU INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS.

Speed 18 Knots. Displacement 11,000 Tons.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

Steamer	Captain	Date of Sailing
Ohio Maru	W. W. GREENE	Thursday, 7th Aug. at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. STEVENSON	TUESDAY, 19th AUG. at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. BENT	MONDAY, 1st SEPT. at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	S. TONG	FRIDAY, 19th SEPT. at Noon.
SHINKYO MARU	H. S. SMITH	THURSDAY, 25th SEPT. at Noon.

The S.S. CHIO MARU will be despatched for San Francisco, via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

In connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO, and the TRUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.

The only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

The Steamers—

ANYO MARU, BUVO MARU & KIYO MARU.

Fly between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE & VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Kiyo Maru	17200	Tuesday, 5th Aug. at Noon.
BUVO MARU	10500	SATURDAY, 4th OCTOBER, at Noon.
ANYO MARU	18000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd DEC. at Noon.

YOST = = = HOWARD WATCHES.

TYPEWRITERS

NEW MODEL No. 20

VISIBLE WRITING.

Standard Keyboard with Fractures
up to 16ths suitable for

MERCHANTS,
ENGINEERS,
BROKERS,
BANKERS,
etc., etc.

BRIEF MODEL

FOR

LAWYERS,
ACCOUNTANTS,
etc., etc.

FRENCH MODEL

For Foreign Correspondence.

Special Monthly Instalments
if desired.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.,

Have been appointed SOLE AGENTS
for the above for South China.

4, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong,
Shamshen, Canton.

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH OF FINEST QUALITY & HIGH PRECISION.

ADJUSTED FOR TEMPERATURE AND POSITIONS.

THE PRICE OF THE HOWARD WATCH IS FIXED AT THE FACTORY.

WRITE OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO

THE SOLE AGENTS:

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.
N. O. 3, ORMSBY VILLAS, GRANVILLE
Road, Kowloon, from 1st August.
Apply to
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION,
2, Seymour Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, July 16, 1913.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Underigned have received instructions
to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONGRESSION),
on
SATURDAY,
the 19th July, 1913, at 11 a.m., at
their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vœux
Road, Corner of Ice House St.,
SEVERAL THOUSAND CIGARETTES,
VARIETIES BRANDS
in Good Condition
And
About 20,000 Virginian Cigarettes in
hermetically sealed tins.
Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 16, 1913.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

FROM SEATTLE, PORTLAND AND
JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship *Finlayson*,
having arrived from the above Port
Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby
informed that their goods will be delivered
from alongside the discharge of cargo
on board will be landed at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 16, 1913.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER

REPORT.

July 16, 1913—A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Yonokuni	7.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Enkadee	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Namoo	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Kobe	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Nagasaki	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Kagoshima	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Osaka	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Naha	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
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Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Amoy	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Swatow	6.0	29.81	82.1	82	ENE	1	Cloudy
Shanghai	6.0	29.81	82.				